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SECRETARIAT  
OF  
THE ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
NOTIFICATION

The 13th December, 2024

No.7756/L.A.— The following Bill, which has been introduced in the Odisha Legislative Assembly on the dated 6th December, 2024 is here with published under Rule-68 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Odisha Legislative Assembly for general information.

## THE ODISHA PROHIBITION OF SLAUGHTER AND PRESERVATION OF CATTLE BILL, 2024

(BY SHRI SANTOSH KHATUA, M.L.A)

A

BILL

### TO PROHIBIT AND PREVENT THE SLAUGHTER OF COW AND ITS PROGENY IN THE STATE OF ODISHA

**B**e it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Odisha in the Seventy-fifth Year of the Republic of India, as follows:-

#### CHAPTER-I

Short title, extent and  
commencement

- (i)** This Act may be called “the Odisha Prohibition of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Act, 2024”.  
**(ii)** It extends to the whole of the State of Odisha.  
**(iii)** It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions

- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-
  - “Beef” means flesh of the cattle in any form,
  - “Beef products” means extraction from of beef, including blood, raw skin

and raw bones of cattle but does not include processed or tanned leather.

- v. "Competent Authority" means the competent authority appointed under section 3;
- viii. "Notification" means a notification published in the official Gazette;
- ix. "Premises" means and includes any premises, vessel or vehicle;
- x. "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- iv. "Cattle" means cow, calf of a cow and bull, bullock of all ages and he or she buffalo of all ages;
- xi. "Slaughter" means killing by any method, whatsoever, including causing such physical blow and incapacitating or poisoning, which would normally cause death;
- vii. "Government" means the State Government of Odisha;
- xiv. "Veterinary Officer" means a registered Veterinary practitioner appointed by the State Government or by State Board or by Aayog;
- xiii. "Uneconomic Cattle" includes stray, unprotected, infirm, disabled, diseased or barren Cattle.
- xii. "State Board" means the State Animal Welfare Board of Odisha established by the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette.
- vi. "District SPCA" means a District Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals established under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
- i. "Aayog" means the "Odisha Go-Seva Aayog" established under Section 14 of this Act.

Appointment of  
competent authority

**3.** The State Government may, by notification, appoint the District Magistrate, or any Executive Magistrate or any Officer of District SPCA or any person to perform the functions of a Competent Authority under this Act for such local area as may be specified in the notification.

## CHAPTER - II

Prohibition of  
slaughter of cattle

**4. (1) (a)** Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, custom, or usage to the contrary, no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered, or offer or cause to be offered for slaughter or otherwise intentionally kill or offer or cause to be offered for killing any cattle.

**(b)** Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force or any custom or usage to the contrary, no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered or offer or cause to be offered for slaughter any cattle, unless he has obtained permit in respect of such cattle in writing from the District SPCA or Competent Authority appointed for the area.

Provided that the killing of a cattle accidentally or in self-defence shall not be deemed to be slaughter under the Act unless proved.

**(2)** A permit under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be issued by the District SPCA or Competent Authority only after it has, for reasons to be recorded in writing, certified that -

- (a) any cattle operated upon for vaccine or for any research or experimental purpose at an institution established, conducted or recognized by the State or Central Government; or
- (b) any cattle, which is suffering from any disease which is certified by a Veterinary Officer as being contagious and dangerous to other cattle;
- (c) any cattle, slaughter of which is certified by a Veterinary Officer, to be necessary in the interest of the public health;
- (d) any cattle, slaughter of which is certified by a Veterinary Officer, to be necessary on the ground that it is suffering from an incurable disease as terminally ill.

**(3)** (a) No permit under sub-section (2) shall be issued without certification of the Veterinary Officer of the area or such other officer of the Animal Husbandry Department as may be prescribed.

(b) Any cattle slaughtered under clause (b), (c), (d), of sub-section (2), shall be disposed of under the supervision of the District SPCA or Competent Authority in such manner as may be prescribed.

(c) The provision of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 or any other act time being in force relating to Destruction of suffering animals shall so applicable under this Act.

(d) The State Board or Aayog may, at any time for the purposes of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of the action taken by the District SPCA or Competent Authority under this section, call for and examine the record of any case and may pass such orders thereon as it may deem fit.

(e) Subject to the provisions herein contained, any action taken by the District SPCA or Competent Authority or under this section shall be final and conclusive and shall not be called in question in any Court.

Punishment for  
contravention of  
section 4

**5.** Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of any of the provisions contained under section 4 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to Ten years, or with fine which may extend to Five Lakh rupees, or with both.

### **CHAPTER-III**

Restriction on  
transport of cattle

**6.** No person shall transport or offer for transport or cause to be transported by whatever means any cattle from any place within the State to any other place within the State for slaughter:

Provided that, the transport of any cattle, in the manner prescribed by the State Government or Central Government, for bona-fide agricultural or animal husbandry purpose shall not be construed as an offence under this section.

Provided further that, carrying cattle to grazing filed or for agricultural work within the particular local area shall not be consider as an offence under this section.

Restriction on  
transport of cattle  
outside the State

**7. (1)** No person shall transport or offer to transport or cause to be transported by whatever means any cattle from any place within the State to outside the State for the purpose of slaughter:

Provided that, the District SPCA or Competent Authority may issue special permit for transport of cattle for bona-fide agricultural or animal husbandry purposes:

Provided further that the cattle shall be transported in the manner prescribed by the Central Government by rules governing the transport of animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (Central Act 59 of 1960) or any other law time being in force.

(2) The special permit issued under sub-section (1) shall be in such form and in such manner, and subject to payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

Provided that no special permit shall be issued without a certificate of fitness for each cattle by Veterinary Officer of such area or such other Officer of the Animal Husbandry Department as may be prescribed.

(3) In case of transportation of cattle from outside the State to another State through the State of Odisha, any violation of Central Government Rules governing the transport of animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (Central Act 59 of 1960) or any other law time being in force shall be deemed to be an offence under this section.

Prohibition of sale,  
purchase or disposal  
of cattle for slaughter

**8.** No person shall purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of or offer to purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of or cause to be purchased, sold or otherwise disposed of, cattle for slaughter or knowing or having reason to believe that such cattle shall be slaughtered.

Prohibition of  
possession, sale or  
transport of beef and  
beef products.

**9. (1)** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall possess, sale or transport for sale or cause to be sold or transported beef or beef products of any cattle slaughtered in contravention of the provisions of this Act in any form except for such medicinal and scientific research purposes as maybe prescribed.

(2) No person shall have in his possession beef and beef products any cattle, slaughtered outside the State of Odisha.

Seizer of vehicle or any conveyance used in transporting such cattle or beef and beef products

**10. (1)** Whenever any person transports or causes to be transported in contravention of provisions of Section (6), (7), (9) such vehicle or any conveyance used in transporting such cattle or beef and beef products along with such cattle shall be liable to be seized by the Competent Authority or any person authorized by him or by a Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

(2) Upon seizure of any cattle, the seizing authority shall ensure health inspection, Identification, and marking through the Veterinary Officer of such area. In case the cattle has sustained any injuries or is sick necessary medical treatment should be provide by the Veterinary Officer.

Punishment for contravention of Chapter III

**11. (1)** Whosoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of this Chapter shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term three year which may extend to seven years or with fine which may extend to three Lakh rupees or with both.

(2) Whoever after conviction of an offence under the provisions of this Chapter is again found to be guilty of an offence under the provisions of this Chapter shall be punished with double the punishment provided for the said offence of the second and subsequent conviction.

#### CHAPTER-IV

Punishment for causing hurt

**12. (1)** Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any cattle is said to cause hurt.

(2) Whoever intentionally causes hurt to any cattle shall, on conviction, be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

(3) Whoever abets the commission of an offence under sub-section (2), shall be guilty of abetment of the said offence and shall be liable for the same punishment as is provided for the said offence.

Punishment for grievous injuries to any cattle

**13. (1)** Whoever intentionally causes grievous injuries to any cattle shall, on conviction, be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend to one Lakh rupees.

**Explanation.**—For the purpose of this section grievous injury shall include,—

- (i) permanent privation of sight of either eye,
- (ii) permanent privation of the hearing of either ear,

- (iii) privation of any member or joint,
- (iv) fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth,
- (v) any hurt that endangers life or which causes the sufferer severe bodily pain and ultimately renders unfit or unserviceable.

(2) Whoever abets the commission of an offence under sub-section (1) shall be guilty of abetment of the said offence and shall be liable for the same punishment as is provided for the said offence.

## CHAPTER-V

Establishment of  
Go-Seva Aayog.

**14.**(1) For the preservation, protection, improvement of the breeds of cattle, and welfare of uneconomic cattle and for supervision of Institutions engaged therein, in the State of Odisha, there shall be established by the State Government, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, a Board to be called the "Odisha Go-Seva Aayog".

(2) The General Administration Department may, by notification published in the Official Gazette, make rules, as it may think fit for the administration of affairs and for carrying out its functions of the Aayog constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 14.

(3) The Aayog shall be an autonomous body having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property and may by its name sue and be sued.

Constitution of the  
Aayog

**15.** (1) The Aayog shall consist of the following persons, namely: —

**(a) Chairperson:** One person having special knowledge or practical experience in welfare of cattle shall be nominated by the State Government as Chairperson of Aayog.

**(b) Vice Chairman:** One non-official member having special knowledge or practical experience in welfare of cattle to be nominated by the State Government.

(c) The **Ex-Officio Members** of Aayog shall be as follows:-

- (i) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Odisha.
- (ii) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Department of Animal Recourses Development, Odisha.
- (iii) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Odisha.
- (iv) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Law Department, Odisha.
- (v) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Finance Department, Odisha.
- (vi) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Home Department, Odisha.
- (vii) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Department of Forest & Environment and Climate Change, Odisha.

- (viii) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Department of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise, Odisha.
- (ix) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Department of Housing & Urban Development, Odisha.
- (x) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Odisha.
- (xi) Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Commerce & Transport Department, Odisha.
- (xii) Director General of Police, Odisha or his representative not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police.

**(d) Nominated Members** of the Aayog shall be as follows:-

- (i) One representative nominated by Animal Welfare Board of India.
- (ii) Two MLA's nominated by the Speaker of Odisha Legislative Assembly.
- (iii) Two persons actively engaged in Goseva in the State nominated by the State Government.
- (iv) Three persons having knowledge in Ayurveda, Panchagavya and Organic Farming nominated by the State Government.
- (v) Five representative to be nominated by the State Government in consultation with/on recommendation of the Chairperson of the Aayog, from amongst of the Gaushalas, Animal welfare NGOs, Dairy Co-operative, Goushala Federation or Association,
- (vi) Two persons representing District SPCA nominate by the State Government.

**(e) Secretary of the Aayog:** The State Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary as the Secretary of the Aayog.

Reconstitution of the  
Aayog

**16.** The Aayog as constituted under sub-section (1) of section 15, shall be reconstituted from time to time on the expiration of every five year from the date of its reconstitution.

Term of office and  
conditions of service  
of members of the  
Aayog

**17. (1)** The Chairman and other members of the Aayog as so reconstituted shall hold office till the expiry of the term for which the Aayog has been so reconstituted;

Provided that the term of office of an ex officio member shall continue so long as he holds the office by virtue of which he is such a member.

**(2)** The term of office of a member appointed, nominated, elected or chosen to fill a casual vacancy shall continue for the remainder of the term of office of the member in whose place he is appointed, nominated, elected or chosen;

**(3)** The State Government may, at any time, remove for reasons to be recorded in writing a member from office after giving him a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed removal and any vacancy caused by such removal shall be treated as casual vacancy for the purpose of sub-section (2).

(4)The members of the Aayog shall receive such allowances, if any, as the Aayog may, subject to the previous approval of the State Government, provide by regulations made in this behalf.

Employees of the  
Aayog

**18.** Subject to such rules as may be made by the State Government in this behalf, the Aayog may appoint such number of other officers and employees as may be necessary for the exercise of its powers and the discharge of its functions and may determine the terms and conditions of service of such officers and other employees by regulations made by it with the previous approval of the State Government.

Funds of the Aayog

**19.** The funds of the Aayog shall consist of grants made to it from time to time by the Government and of contributions, donations, subscriptions, bequests, gifts and the like made to it by any local authority or by any other person.

Functions of the  
Aayog

**20.** The Ayog shall perform the following functions, namely:–

- i. supervise and ensure proper implementation of the rules with respect to preservation of cattle as in force in the State;
- ii. to advise the state Government for welfare of cattle and work for development of all indigenous species of cattle in the State;
- iii. work for the scientific use of dung and urine of Uneconomic Cattle so as to enhance their utility in the sphere of agriculture (including soil fertility) and domestic use;
- iv. formation or establishment of pinjrapoles, rescue homes, animal shelters, sanctuaries and the like] where cattle may find a shelter when they have become old and useless or when they need protection;
- v. work for promotion of and assistance to Gaushalas or Gosadans and Activate defunct Goshalas and encourage for founding treatment centers for the welfare of Cattle;
- vi. to assist in the working and functioning of the Goshalas, established and run by the voluntary organizations, for the purposes of providing financial assistance, training in the field of scientific rearing of various breeds of cattle as also for the proper utilization of dung and urine of the cattle for agriculture and domestic use, including propagation and use of bio-gas plant based on the dung of cattle;
- vii. exercise supervision over Gaushalas and Gosadans to check malafide diversion of funds provided by the commission as also of the lands or properties belonging to the Goushalas or Gosadans and other voluntary organizations, and bring to the notice of the State Government specific instances for appropriate action;
- viii. develop pastures and associates with other institutions and bodies, whether private or public, for the said purposes;
- ix. apply for and obtain tracts of land from the Government or other persons by way of allotment, gift, lease or purchase for the purposes of developing



pastures of growing fodder, establishing fodder banks, Goshalas and such other constructions there on as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act;

- x. Educate, campaign and make people aware about the economic benefits which can be derived out of cattle, in co-ordination with Nationalised Banks & Institutions;
- xi. procure fodder and make available for use of cattle in the areas affected by famine, drought or other natural calamities and to set up camps for the aforesaid purposes in the affected areas;
- xii. work in collaboration with Agriculture & Veterinary Universities or the organizations of the Central/State Government engaged in the task of research in the fields of breeding and rearing cattle and organic manure/Bio-Gas, and also collaborate with research projects of Indian System of Medicine like Ayurvedic and Panchagavya conducted by various public or private organizations for conducting research on the Biogenic products of the cow for medicinal purposes;
- xiii. promote schemes to encourage more and more use of organic manure and recommend to the Government suitable measures including incentive schemes for use of dung or urine of cattle in organic manure by farmers to minimize the use of chemical fertilizers;
- xiv. Encourage use of recently developed Bullock driven agricultural implements and carts and undertake fodder development schemes;
- xv. formulate and submit schemes for consideration of the Government for the establishment of cottage industries in the rural areas, based on biogas product of cattle as also based on skins, hides or bones of the naturally dead cattle for the purposes of manufacture of various products;
- xvi. take in to custody the abandoned, stray, rescued, confiscated or seized cattle from the concerned local bodies, other competent authorities or courts after due authorization in accordance with law in force, for the time being and maintain them or get them maintained properly;
- xvii. organize demonstrations, meetings and seminars pertaining to development of indigenous species of cattle, organic farming, developed bullock driven agricultural implements and carts and arrange for publicity and extension programmes regarding benefits from the cattle through all medias like Television, Radio, News papers and also shall publish advertisements, Books, journals, audio & video clips, Newsletters etc;
- xviii. Examine any other matter that may be referred to it by the government and submit its report thereon;

Power of Aayog to make regulations

**21.** The Aayog may, subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, make such regulations as it may think fit for the administration of its affairs and for carrying out its functions.

Power of Aayog to call  
for records

**22.** In order to enable the Go-seva Aayog to perform the functions under this Act, the Aayog may call for information or report from any Department of the Government or anybody or authority or any Institution and the Department or body or authority or the Institution, as the case may be, shall, as early as practicable, comply with such request of the Aayog.

Establishment of  
institutions

**23. (1)** There shall be established by the Government or by Aayog, or any local authority, when so directed by the Government, institutions for the reception, maintenance and care of uneconomic cattle.

(2) The Aayog may establish, or direct any local authority or society registered under the law relating to the registration of societies for the time being in force in the state, or any association or body of persons, to establish institutions at such places as may be deemed necessary for taking care of cattle or sent thereto.

(3) The Aayog may provide bye-rules for the proper management of such institutions for the care of cattle that may be admitted therein.

## CHAPTER-VI

Power of search,  
seizure and arrest

**24. (1)** For the purpose of this Act a Police officer not below the Rank of Sub-inspector or the Competent Authority or person authorized in writing in that behalf by the competent authority (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the authorized person") shall have power to enter and search any Premises where the Police Officer or Competent Authority or the authorized person has reason to believe that an offence under this Act has been, or is likely to be committed.

(2) Every person in occupation of such place shall allow the Competent Authority or the authorized person such access to that Premises as may be necessary for the aforesaid purpose and shall answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question put to him by the Competent Authority or the authorized person.

(3) The Competent Authority or any person authorized in writing in that behalf by the Competent Authority, or any Police Officer not below the Rank of Sub-inspector, may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person or persons against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any offence punishable with imprisonment under this Act.

- (a) If any arrest is made by the competent authority and/or by the authorized person or Police Officer under this section then it shall without any unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions of this Act send the arrested person to the Officer-in-Charge of the nearest Police Station.
- (b) When any arrested person is sent to the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station, the Officer shall prepare a formal arrest report and produce the arrested person before the Magistrate.
- (c) No Police Officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without a warrant for a period exceeding twenty-four hours without obtaining the orders of the Magistrate.

(4) The Competent Authority or any person authorized in writing in that behalf by the Competent Authority, or any Police Officer not below the Rank of Sub-inspector, as the case may be, if of the opinion that an offence under this Act has been committed or is likely to be committed, may seize any materials or carcasses or cattle or vehicle or conveyance, which have been or likely to be used in commission of the offence, from the premises so inspected and may detain or arrest any person suspected to have committed such offence.

(5) After the seizure under sub-section (4), he shall report such seizure, without unreasonable delay before the Judicial Magistrate or Court having jurisdiction to try the offence.

Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, all custody of seized cattle and cost of transport, maintenance and treatment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017 or any other rule or law time being in force.

(6) Where vehicle or conveyance has been involved in the commission of the offence under section 6 and 7, the Judicial Magistrate or Court having jurisdiction to try the offence shall direct that the vehicle or conveyance be held as a security.

(7) The vehicle or conveyance so seized in contravention of provisions of section of section 9 shall not be released by the order of the court on bond or surety before the expiry of six months from the date of such seizure or till the final judgment of the court, whichever is earlier.

(8) On conviction, the vehicle or any conveyance or bank guarantee so furnished and cattle so seized under this Act shall stand forfeited to the State Government in the manner as may be prescribed.

(9) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, the Competent Authority or the authorized person, in exercising the powers of search, seizure and arrest under this section, follow, as far as may be, the provisions of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Constitution of Special  
Court

**25.** The Government may, for the purpose of speedy disposal of disputes under this Act by notification, designate any Court as the Special Court for one or more districts.

Appeals

**26.** (1) Any person aggrieved by any order passed under section (8) may, within thirty days from the date of receipt of such order appeal to the Sessions Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the property to which such order relates has been seized.

(2) The Sessions judge may after giving the persons affected a reasonable opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it deems fit.

Persons exercising powers under the Act deemed to be public servants	<b>27.</b> All persons exercising powers under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of Sub-section (28) of section (2), of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
Protection of persons acting in good faith	<b>28.</b> No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against the competent authority or any person exercising powers under this Act for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.
Abetment	<b>29.</b> Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any such offence, shall be punished with the punishment provided in this Act for such an offence.
Offences to be cognisable and non-bailable	<b>30.</b> Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 an offence punishable under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.
Power to make rules	<b>31.</b> (1)The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.  (2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, on the table of the Legislative Assembly while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the Legislative Assembly agrees in making any modification in such rule or that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect, only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.  (3) If any person contravenes, or abets the contravention of, any rules made under this section, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with both.
Repeal and savings	<b>32.</b> The Orissa Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1960 (No. 5 of 1961) is hereby repealed.

## **STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

The primary objective of the Bill is to provide for a comprehensive legislation for the prohibition of slaughter and preservation of cattle in the State of Odisha. It is considered necessary to repeal the Orissa Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act 1960, (Orissa Act 5 of 1961) to prohibit the slaughter, illegal transport of cattle and for the preservation and improvement of the breeds of cattle and to endeavor to organize agriculture and animal husbandry in terms of Article 48 of the Constitution of India, by enacting a comprehensive legislation.

The Bill provides for stringent punishment for violation of the Act and also provides for powers to search and seizure of any premises, which includes Vessel or Vehicle. In light of the foregoing, this Bill seeks to implement the provisions of penalty and cognizability of offences under the Act to expand the scope of its application and enhance the penalties prescribed under it. Through these changes, the Bill aims to make the Act more comprehensive and bring its provisions in line with its aims and purposes.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

SANTOSH KHATUA  
MEMBER-IN-CHARGE

DASHARATHI SATAPATHY  
OSD-CUM- SECRETARY  
ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY